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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2697	6

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/739,716	TURNER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Md S Elahee	2697	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *03* MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-50* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) *36-38,42,49 and 50* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-35,39-41 and 43-48* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) *03* .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Restriction Requirement

1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

Group I. Claims 1-35, 39-41, 43-48, drawn to Local number portability (LNP), classified in Class 379, subclass 221.13.

Group II. Claims 36, 38, 42, 49, drawn to Based on traffic contract, classified in Class 370, subclass 395.21.

Group III. Claims 37, 50, drawn to Log-on or log-off of agent, classified in Class 379, subclass 265.04.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

2. Inventions Group I. Claims 1-35, 39-41, 43-48, drawn to Local number portability (LNP), classified in Class 379, subclass 221.13, Group II. Claims 36, 38, 42, 49, drawn to Based on traffic contract, classified in Class 370, subclass 395.21, Group III. Claims 37, 50, drawn to Log-on or log-off of agent, classified in Class 379, subclass 265.04 and are related as subcombinations disclosed as usable together in a single combination. The subcombinations are distinct from each other if they are shown to be separately usable. In this instant case, invention Group I has separate utility such as for use in Local number portability (LNP) for the call management services. See M.P.E.P. § 806.05(d).

3. Because these inventions are distinct for the reason given above and the search required for Group I is not required for Group II as well as Group III, restriction for examination purposes as indicated proper.

4. During a telephone conversation with Brian Harris on 08/26/03 a provisional election was made without traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-35, 39-41, 43-48.

Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in responding to this Office action. Claims 36-38, 42, 49 and 50 are withdrawn without traverse from further consideration by the Examiner, 37 C.F.R. § 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. **Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a diligently-filed petition under 37 C.F.R. § 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(h).**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1-35, 39-41 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kung et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,252,952).

Regarding claim 1, Kung teaches that at least one voice gateway in communication with a Public Switched Telephone Network (fig.2; col.12, lines 12-23, 61-67, col.13, lines 1-5; 'voice gateway' reads on the claim 'trunk gateway').

Kung further teaches that at least one residential gateway in communication with a plurality of private users (fig.1; col.3, lines 33-65).

Kung further teaches that at least one call manager in communication with the at least one voice gateway and the at least one residential gateway for processing a plurality of calls to and from the Public Switched Telephone Network and a plurality of requests received for a plurality of user names at the gateway (fig.1, fig.2; col.5, lines 38-42, col.9, lines 39-67, col.10, lines 1-9, col.12, lines 12-23; 'call manager' reads on the claim 'call agent' and 'voice gateway' reads on the claim 'trunk gateway').

Kung further teaches a system management server coupled to the at least one call manager, the system management server translating in both directions, as appropriate between a network address corresponding to a first user name from the plurality of user names and a customer address for requests within the plurality of private users (fig.2; col.8, lines 15-27, col.10, lines 54-67, col.11, lines 1-6, col.24, lines 30-55; 'system management server' reads on the claim 'directory server' and 'call manager' reads on the claim 'call agent').

Kung further teaches a domain name service server coupled to the at least one call manager, the domain name service server translating the Network Address to an Internet Protocol address (col.7, lines 26-62; 'domain name service server' reads on the claim 'domain name server' and 'call manager' reads on the claim 'call agent').

Kung further teaches a local service management system coupled to the at least one call agent, the portability server allowing a user to move between a plurality of locations with full porting of personalized features and functions (fig.2, fig.4; col.10, lines 54-67, col.11, lines 1-6,

col.23, lines 13-39; 'local service management system' reads on the claim 'portability server' and 'call manager' reads on the claim 'call agent').

Regarding claim 2, Kung teaches a router in communication with the at least one call manager, the system management server, the local service management system and the domain name service server (fig.1, fig.2; col.7, lines 26-62; 'call manager' reads on the claim 'call agent', 'system management server' reads on the claim 'directory server', 'local service management system' reads on the claim 'portability server' and 'domain name service server' reads on the claim 'domain name server').

Regarding claim 3, Kung teaches an IP Central Station to locate a person with in a plurality of network systems (fig.1, fig.2; col.5, lines 38-42, col.35, lines 13-25; 'IP Central Station' reads on the claim 'Internet Protocol server').

Regarding claim 4, Kung teaches that the IP Central Station comprises one of at least a session initiation protocol redirection server and a proxy server (fig.1, fig.2; col.5, lines 29-46; 'IP Central Station' reads on the claim 'Internet Protocol server').

Regarding claim 5, Kung teaches that the at least one voice gateway, the at least one residential gateway and the at least one call manager communicate using a client to agent protocol whereby each call manager controls the functionality of the intended gateway (fig.1, fig.2; col.12, lines 12-23, 61-67, col.13, lines 1-5; 'voice gateway' reads on the claim 'trunk gateway' and 'call manager' reads on the claim 'call agent').

Regarding claims 6 and 28, Kung teaches that the client to agent protocol is a Media Gateway Control Protocol (col.10, lines 10-25).

Regarding claim 7, Kung teaches that the residential and voice gateways communicate with each other using a Real Time Protocol (fig.2; col.13, lines 10-21; 'voice gateway' reads on the claim 'trunk gateway').

Regarding claim 8, Kung teaches that the at least one voice gateway and at least one signaling gateway, and a combination of trunk and signaling gateway communicates with the Public Switched Telephone Network using at least one of, Signaling System 7 (SS7) Circuit Switched Trunks, Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) basic/primary rate trunks, and at least one of SS7 signaling links and ISDN primary rate integrated signaling (fig.2; col.12, lines 12-23, 61-67, col.13, lines 1-5; 'voice gateway' reads on the claim 'trunk gateway').

Regarding claim 9, Kung teaches that the system management server determines if the plurality of requests are one of a Public Switched Telephone Network request and a request from one of the plurality of private users (fig.2; col.8, lines 15-27; 'system management server' reads on the claim 'directory server').

Regarding claim 10, Kung teaches that the at least one call manager generates network addresses from the plurality of Internet Protocol endpoint addresses (col.7, lines 26-62; 'call manager' reads on the claim 'call agent').

Regarding claim 11, Kung teaches that an Internet Protocol network for communications between residential, voice, and signaling gateways, call managers, and system management, domain name service, and local service management systems (fig.1, fig.2; col.7, lines 26-62; 'voice' reads on the claim 'trunk', 'call managers' reads on the claim 'call agents', 'system management' reads on the claim 'directory', 'domain name service' reads on the claim 'domain name' and 'local service management systems' reads on the claim 'portability servers').

Regarding claim 12, Kung teaches that the system management server uses instances of objects to represent network and customer addresses, such objects being built up from a library of packaged characteristics and behaviors (fig.2; col.8, lines 15-27; 'system management server' reads on the claim 'directory server').

Regarding claim 13, Kung teaches that a translation in the system management server comprises a cross-reference between an attribute of a network address object and a corresponding attribute of a user profile object, for the purpose of determining a user's personal preferences and privileges (fig.2; col.7, lines 26-62, col.8, lines 15-27; 'system management server' reads on the claim 'directory server').

Regarding claim 14, Kung teaches receiving a call request at one of a residential and voice gateway from at least one of a Public Switched Telephone Network and a plurality of private users (fig.1, fig.5; col.25, lines 53-67; 'voice gateway' reads on the claim 'trunk gateway').

Kung further teaches determining the physical location of the called party (fig.5; col.26, lines 27-40, 65-67, col.27, lines 1-17).

Kung further teaches evaluating a set of priorities associated with the calling and called party, and negotiating a set of terminating options supplied by the called party, to establish permission to set up the call and to identify a precise terminating networking address from amongst a plurality of such addresses (fig.5; col.6, lines 19-33, col.16, lines 22, col.26, lines 27-40, 65-67, col.27, lines 1-17; 'priorities' reads on the claim 'privileges').

Kung further teaches determining a least cost route to set up the call (col.8, lines 28-34, col.10, lines 26-30; 'least cost route' reads on the claim 'optimum route').

Kung further teaches establishing the least cost route and matching the call request with a call at a network termination point of the called party (col.8, lines 28-34, col.10, lines 26-30; 'least cost route' reads on the claim 'optimum route').

Regarding claim 15, Kung teaches translating between a network address associated with the call request in a system management server and a customer address for calls between the plurality of private users (col.7, lines 26-62, col.8, lines 15-27, col.10, lines 54-67, col.11, lines 1-6, col.12, lines 1-11; 'system management server' reads on the claim 'directory server').

Kung further teaches translating between the network address and an Internet Protocol address in a domain name service server (col.7, lines 26-62, col.10, lines 54-67, col.11, lines 1-6, col.12, lines 1-11; 'domain name service server' reads on the claim 'domain name server').

Regarding claim 16, Kung teaches generating a network address from a user name (col.7, lines 26-62).

Regarding claim 17, Kung teaches translating a network address includes the system management server determining if the call request associated with one of the Public Switched Telephone Network and the plurality of private users (col.7, lines 26-62, col.8, lines 15-27, col.10, lines 54-67, col.11, lines 1-6, col.12, lines 1-11; 'system management server' reads on the claim 'directory server').

Regarding claim 18, Kung teaches passing the call request from the residential gateway to a call manager (fig.1, fig.5; col.25, lines 53-67; 'call manager' reads on the claim 'call agent').

Regarding claim 19, Kung teaches determining if the call request is associated with one of the Public Switched Telephone Network and the plurality of private users further comprises

determining if the dialed digits are preceded by an escape prefix (fig.1, fig.5; col.25, lines 53-67, col.26, lines 1-41).

Regarding claim 20, Kung teaches that evaluating a set of priorities comprises evaluating at least one of routing preferences, bandwidth reservation, and overriding a busy status of the called party (fig.5; col.6, lines 19-33, col.15, lines 38-67, col.16, lines 1-5, col.34, lines 52-55; 'priorities' reads on the claim 'privileges').

Regarding claims 21 and 32, Kung teaches that a computer readable medium having stored therein a set of instructions for causing a processing unit to execute the steps of the method (col.9, lines 39-67, col.10, lines 1-9).

Regarding claim 22, Kung teaches evaluating an external similar set of priorities it is determined that the called party is in an external telephone network system, launching simultaneous person locator queries to the system management servers of the external telephone network systems (fig.1, fig.5; col.6, lines 19-33, col.8, lines 15-27, col.26, lines 27-40; 'priorities' reads on the claim 'privileges' and 'system management servers' reads on the claim 'directory servers').

Regarding claim 23, Kung teaches that the system management server further comprises a suite of user specific features such as speed call, selective call forwarding, time-of-day routing, together with associated lists of numbers (col.8, lines 15-27; 'system management server' reads on the claim 'directory server').

Regarding claim 24, Kung teaches recognizing and providing a network address to a roaming user using a local service management system (col.10, lines 54-67, col.11, lines 1-6, col.23, lines 13-39; 'local service management system' reads on the claim 'portability server').

Regarding claim 25, Kung teaches a Public Switched Telephone Network (fig.1, fig.2).

Kung further teaches that an Internet Protocol network in communication with the Public Switched Telephone Network using at least one of voice gateway, a call manager and a router (fig.1, fig.2; col.7, lines 26-62; 'voice' reads on the claim 'trunk' and 'call manager' reads on the claim 'call agent').

Kung further teaches a server-based interface for translating between at least one address on the Public Switched Telephone Network and at least one address on the Internet Protocol Network (col.10, lines 54-67, col.11, lines 1-6, col.12, lines 1-11).

Regarding claims 26 and 31, Kung teaches that the server-based interface includes a system management server, the domain name service server, a proxy server and the local service management system (fig.1, fig.2; col.7, lines 26-62; 'system management server' reads on the claim 'directory server', 'local service management system' reads on the claim 'portability server' and 'domain name service server' reads on the claim 'domain name server').

Regarding claim 27, Kung teaches that the Public Switched Telephone Network and the Internet Protocol Network communicate using instructions provided to the trunk gateway by a client to agent protocol (col.7, lines 26-62, col.10, lines 54-67, col.11, lines 1-6, col.12, lines 1-11).

Regarding claim 29, Kung teaches that providing a caller with one of at least reservation of Internet Protocol network bandwidth and continuous performance monitoring of the Internet Protocol network as input to per call routing decisions (fig.5; col.6, lines 19-33, col.15, lines 38-67, col.16, lines 1-5, col.34, lines 52-55).

Regarding claim 30, Kung teaches providing a Public Switched Telephone Network (fig.1, fig.2).

Kung further teaches providing an Internet Protocol Network in communication with the Public Switched Telephone Network (fig.1, fig.2; col.16, lines 6-22).

Kung further teaches translating between at least one address on the Public Switched Telephone Network and at least one address on the Internet Protocol Network using a server-based interface (col.10, lines 54-67, col.11, lines 1-6, col.12, lines 1-11).

Kung further teaches evaluating a set of priorities for a calling party and a called party before establishing a telephone call (fig.5; col.6, lines 19-33, col.16, lines 6-22, col.26, lines 27-40, 65-67, col.27, lines 1-17; 'priorities' reads on the claim 'privileges').

Regarding claim 33, Kung teaches that translating includes translating between a network address and a customer address using a system management server and translating between the network address and an Internet Protocol address using a domain name server (col.7, lines 26-67, col.8, lines 15-27, col.10, lines 54-67, col.11, lines 1-6, col.12, lines 1-11; 'system management server' reads on the claim 'directory server').

Regarding claim 34, Kung teaches determining and establishing a least cost route to complete a multimedia call, comprising at least one of a service element such as voice, video and call-related data (col.8, lines 28-34, col.10, lines 10-30; 'least cost route' reads on the claim 'optimum route').

Regarding claim 35, Kung teaches assigning a single global Internet Protocol address per customer domain name to at least one gateway (col.7, lines 26-67, col.26, lines 27-40, 65-67, col.27, lines 1-17).

Kung further teaches assigning local Internet Protocol addresses to all endpoints administered by the at least one gateway, such endpoints representing individual Virtual Private Network stations (col.7, lines 26-67, col.26, lines 27-40, 65-67, col.27, lines 1-17).

Kung further teaches using a plurality of call managers in a person locator service to obviate the need for responses with Internet Protocol addresses (col.13, lines 33-51, col.26, lines 27-40, 65-67, col.27, lines 1-17; 'call managers' reads on the claim 'modified proxy servers').

Kung further teaches when providing addressing information via the plurality of call managers to entities outside the gateway, providing the Virtual Private Network station's Directory Number as the station's global address (col.7, lines 26-67, col.26, lines 27-40, 65-67, col.27, lines 1-17; 'call managers' reads on the claim 'proxy servers').

Kung further teaches when exchanging Internal protocol information between the gateways during call setup, providing the local addresses for inclusion as sub-addresses in end-to-end associations (col.7, lines 26-67, col.26, lines 27-40, 65-67, col.27, lines 1-17; 'call managers' reads on the claim 'proxy servers').

Regarding claim 39, Kung teaches performing query using at least one of alphanumeric names and fictitious internal telephone numbers at a IP local number portability database (col.20, lines 10-27, col.26, lines 27-40; 'query' read son the claim 'lookups' and 'IP local number portability database' reads on the claim 'directory server').

Kung further teaches normalizing all internal network functions such as matching decisions to be based on customer addresses (col.7, lines 26-67, col.26, lines 27-40, 65-67, col.27, lines 1-17).

Kung further teaches translating user inputs such as one of dialed numbers, entries in user profiles, into customer addresses for internal call-processing by means of the IP local number portability database (col.8, lines 48-56, col.10, lines 54-67, col.11, lines 1-6, col.12, lines 1-11, col.13, lines 33-51, col.26, lines 27-40, 65-67, col.27, lines 1-17; 'IP local number portability database' reads on the claim 'directory server').

Regarding claim 40, Kung teaches using at least one customer address such as one of at least alphanumeric names and fictitious telephone numbers, as the means by which called users are identified (col.20, lines 10-55).

Kung further teaches allowing callers to enter the at least one customer address as the dialed number (col.25, lines 53-67, col.26, lines 1-40).

Kung further teaches translating a caller's current endpoint identifier to the caller's customer address (col.8, lines 48-56, col.10, lines 54-67, col.11, lines 1-6, col.12, lines 1-11, col.13, lines 33-51, col.26, lines 27-40, 65-67, col.27, lines 1-17).

Kung further teaches providing customized call processing logic and related data in the profiles of the called and calling users (col.8, lines 48-56, col.26, lines 27-40, 65-67, col.27, lines 1-17).

Kung further teaches accessing the customized elements for use in real-time call processing, as required (col.20, lines 10-27).

Kung further teaches using the customer addresses of the calling and the called parties, whereby routing and matching decisions are based on the users' identity (col.20, lines 10-55, col.26, lines 27-40).

Regarding claim 41, Kung teaches assembling a customized call processing sequence for matching and routing decision trees from at least one of a palette of icons and from a menu or table driven equivalent set of options (col.20, lines 10-55).

Kung further teaches storing the customized call processing sequence and related data in a profile of an individual user (col.30, lines 23-35).

Kung further teaches downloading of the call processing sequence and data from the profile to one of at least a real-time data processing server and call manager throughout the telephone network (col.24, lines 30-55; 'call manager' reads on the claim 'call agent').

Regarding claim 43, Kung teaches a local service management system to identify and authenticate guest users (col.10, lines 54-67, col.11, lines 1-6, col.23, lines 13-39, col.26, lines 27-40; 'local service management system' reads on the claim 'portability server').

Kung further teaches a system management server having a network address object including a plurality of fields to indicate the presence of a guest user; the system management server in communication with the local service management system to set a flag in one of the plurality of fields (fig.2; col.8, lines 15-27, col.10, lines 54-67, col.11, lines 1-6, col.23, lines 13-39, col.24, lines 30-55; 'system management server' reads on the claim 'directory server' and 'local service management system' reads on the claim 'portability server').

Kung further teaches a separate set of procedures in the system management server for handling incoming calls for the station's permanent user when a guest user is present, as indicated by the flag (col.8, lines 15-27, col.10, lines 54-67, col.11, lines 1-6; 'system management server' reads on the claim 'directory server').

7. Claim 44 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Oberstein et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0010803).

Regarding claim 44, Oberstein teaches identifying and authenticating guest users using a server (page 6, paragraphs 0066, 0067; 'server' reads on the claim 'portability server').

Oberstein further teaches allowing users not recognized by the server to log on as foreign users, if permitted by the login manager (page 6, paragraphs 0066, 0067; 'server' reads on the claim 'portability server' and 'login manager' reads on the claim 'system administrator').

Oberstein further teaches creating a temporary record in a directory server for the foreign user, under the direction of the server (page 5, paragraph 0058, page 6, paragraphs 0066-0068; 'server' reads on the claim 'portability server').

Oberstein further teaches designing the record to respond to a lookup of the user's name with the directory number of the station currently being used by the foreign user (page 6, paragraphs 0066, 0067; 'server' reads on the claim 'portability server').

Oberstein further teaches allowing external Session Initiation Protocol queries to access the directory server, perform the lookup, and receive the directory number (abstract; page 3, paragraph 0032, page 6, paragraphs 0066, 0067, 0074).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 45-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kung et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,252,952) and in view of Pendlebury et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,493,760).

Regarding claim 45, Kung teaches returning a token from a server at a terminating gateway to a call manager in an originating gateway (fig.1, fig.2; col.5, lines 38-42, col.35, lines 8-25; 'server' reads on the claim 'proxy server' and 'call manager' reads on the claim 'call agent').

Kung further teaches inherently saving the token and all pertinent call data for the subsequent Public Switch Telephone Network call at the server (fig.1, fig.2; col.35, lines 8-25; 'server' reads on the claim 'proxy server').

Kung further teaches returning the token to the terminating gateway from the originating gateway, in the call, when a Public Switched Telephone Network voice path is eventually established (fig.1, fig.2; col.5, lines 38-42, col.35, lines 8-25).

Kung fails to teach "searching a database of calls in progress at the terminating end, obtained from the proxy server, for a match with the token returned". Pendlebury teaches searching a database of calls in progress at the terminating end, obtained from the proxy server, for a match with the token returned (col.2, lines 35-46, col.3, lines 42-56). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kung to allow searching a database of calls in progress at the terminating end, obtained from the proxy server, for a match with the token returned as taught by Pendlebury. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to check the valid token.

Kung further teaches aligning the at least one of Voice and Video over Internet Protocol signaling component of the hybrid call with the Public Switched Telephone Network component at both the originating gateway and terminating gateway of the call (col.6, lines 19-33).

Regarding claim 46, Kung teaches the token comprising of a long integer which is incremented with each subsequent request for a new token (col.35, lines 8-25).

Regarding claim 47, Kung teaches establishing a hybrid environment where a voice path for calls can be established via a Public Switched Telephone Network (fig.1, fig.2).

Kung further teaches determining at the time of setting up a Public Switched Telephone Network call that the destination for the call is within the Virtual Private Network, but at a different gateway (fig.1, fig.2; col.16, lines 6-22).

Kung further teaches populating the available characters of the Signaling System 7 parameter in the Initial Address Message with any proprietary data that needs to be sent to the other end, if the destination is within the Virtual Private Network, as determined by a target directory number (fig.1, fig.2; col.16, lines 6-22).

Kung further teaches extracting data from the available characters at the destination, if the source is within the Virtual Private Network, as determined by the calling line identity (col.16, lines 6-22, col.20, lines 10-55).

Regarding claim 48, Kung teaches populating the parameter with calling name information in accordance with the conventional Public Switched Telephone Network if the destination is external to the Virtual Private Network, as determined by the target directory number and wherein the parameter is a generic name parameter (fig.1, fig.2; col.16, lines 6-22, col.20, lines 10-55, col.24, lines 30-55).

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alam Elahee whose telephone number is (703) 305-4822. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Fri from 9:00am to 5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Hofsass can be reached on (703)305-4717. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9600.

M. E.
MD SHAFIUL ALAM ELAHEE
September 5, 2003

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